

layout for living

- new books on planning
- coming events
- annual report

annual meeting
thursday, oct. 14
8-15 p.m. in the
king edward hotel
toronto

layout for living

no. 18, october 1948



geddes: by what process can a city be remodelled?

Town-planning is not mere place-planning, nor even work-planning. If it is to be successful it must be folk-planning. This means that its task is not to coerce people into new places against their associations, wishes, and interest—as we find bad schemes trying to do. Instead its task is to find the right places for each sort of people; places where they will really flourish. To give people in fact the same care that we give when transplanting flowers, instead of harsh evictions and arbitrary instructions to ‘move on’, delivered in the manner of officious amateur policemen. *(Madras, 1915)*

By what process can a city be remodelled in order to achieve the best results? There are two schools of thought . . . The first, and most popular school, which has dominated thought during the last two centuries, holds that the immediate effect is alone worth consideration. Here a street as fine as may be, there a monument as impressive as funds will allow, there again an avenue as extensive or a garden as magnificent as space permits . . . The result has been that, in too many cities, imposing new streets have been laid out without survey of their surrounding quarter and constructed without reference to local needs or potentialities . . .

Happily there is another school of planning, of building and of gardening that investigates and considers the whole set of existing conditions; that studies the whole place as it stands, seeking out how it has grown to be what it is, and recognizing alike its advantages, its difficulties and its defects. This school strives to adapt itself to meet the wants and needs, the ideas and ideals of the place and persons concerned. It seeks to undo as little as possible, while planning to increase the well-being of the people at all levels, from the humblest to the highest . . . *(Kapurthala, 1917)*

continued on page two



The measure of the success of a city survey depends upon its appeal to the individuals that compose the city . . . Those who participate in the survey will come to understand the essentials of the city's life and well-being. They will come to realize that the simple tasks of cleansing and clearing, housing and gardening are full of wealth-values, health-values, civilization-values, art-values: in a single word, of life-values . . .

The handling of these schemes will require better people and these will arise as soon as action becomes possible. Then, as education and citizenship advance together, they will co-adjust to all these needs. Instead of the old and vicious circle of individualism, competition and impoverishment, they will create an opening spiral of reconstruction and well-being . . .

There is, therefore, a great need of public co-operation; of an ever-increasing body of active citizens who will no longer leave all matters to official authority but work with municipal representatives. A body of citizens who will be both desirous and acceptant of expert leadership, not querulous and murmuring, yet giving voice to reasonable remonstrance if need be, since even the best administrations require at times to be reminded that they are not infallible . . .

As this education continues, and more and more 'individuals' develop into citizens, ideas will become organized into personal purpose and public life, instead of being diffused and scattered—like new dust over old—as at present. The people of the city will no longer be a mutually distrustful crowd but an army bent on victory . . .

Without such high endeavour the best of planning will remain on paper or will fall away from its beginnings. On the other hand, the co-ordination of enthusiasm into steady action, day by day and year by year, must be the special task of a City Development Office. Through this office schemes must be initiated, encouraged, and maintained, appropriate projects being accelerated and intensified as occasion arises. This requires skilful organization, as sure, as delicate, and as responsive as that of the producer of a play or the conductor of an orchestra . . . Nothing short of such an organization and purpose will ever retrieve and develop any city. (Indore, 1918)

PATRICK GEDDES

Quoted from Patrick Geddes in India, edited by Jaqueline Tyrwhitt and published in 1917 by Lund Humphries, London.

what we can do

Your City Tomorrow by Guy Greer (Macmillan, 1947)

This small book (about 200 pages) is written "to add to the understanding of what we ourselves, as citizens, must do to cope with one of the great problems of the twentieth century." The book is a more detailed development of the thesis contained in his article in LAYOUT FOR LIVING No. 16, and of that presented this year at CPAC's invitation to the Canadian Conference on Social Work.

Mr. Greer says in this book what he means by a community, and goes on to describe briefly the forces that have misshaped the modern metropolis. He is critical of the futility of most efforts to bring order into that process. They include city beautification, zoning, public works programs, the garden city movement and slum clearance campaigns. Almost none of them has been characterized by the fundamental strategic staff-work that we put as a matter of course into a military operation involving half as many people and resources as any major city must involve. But the more recent and serious studies of city structure and growth point the way.

Since the special problems of locating and supplying housing are of paramount importance to the fate of cities, these problems are given a section of their own. Present urban income distribution and building methods spell the ruin of cities, because they make decent living impossible for so many citizens. More efficient layout and building techniques are the long-term solution; subsidies must be the immediate one. In either case large projects will be the rule, and those projects must be geared into civic development programs.

Planning has failed, in the author's view, for lack of clear enough and great enough objectives; once those are grasped, the shackles of niggardly municipal powers and resources will be broken. We shall then see our choice as lying between the immediate public acquisition of a good deal of urban land, or waiting in agony for one area after another to tangle itself into a state of worthlessness.

A final section of this book is devoted to Citizen Organization for Planning. It disposes of the twin notions that experts can do everything by themselves, and that citizens are helpless in planning—so it must be undemocratic. If planning is to mean a real living process, and not mere paper-play, then the choice of what things are wanted in our communities must become the public's choice. The technical details of how to achieve desired ends must be worked out of course by experts. But technicians are not the people to make policies and impose aims upon society; when they have tried, they have rightly been rebuffed. Neither can they do their work until the primary objectives are given them in clear terms.

New Towns in Britain, the TVA in the States, are the work of technicians within a policy framework worked out by political leaders and voted by Parliament and Congress. When we are sure enough of what we want to be able to mould it into resolutions and legislation, then we may safely trust the experts with the organization of labour and materials to do the job. We shall ask them for information while we are making the big choices, and the experts will be glad enough to give it. But where we have so often failed before, has been in not realizing at all that as developing communities we had choices to make. This Association is founded to sharpen our vision of the communities we can have, and to meet the professionals who can help us in the process of getting what we want. In terms of CPAC's object, most of Mr. Greer's book is required reading.

other publications noted

United Nations, Economic and Social Council

Report . . . on the activities of the specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and United Nations organs in the fields of housing and town and country planning. U.N. Document E/802, 1948.

Canada, Dept. of External Affairs

Canadian housing and community planning. (Reference Paper No. 17, revised August 1948).

Walker, J. Alexander

Some standards and procedures for community planning. *IN Engineering Journal* Vol. 31, No. 5 (May 1948) pp. 265-70. Montreal, Engineering Institute of Canada. (Paper given by Chairman of B.C. Division, CPAC, before 1948 annual general meeting of the Engineering Institute; deals with townscape selection and design, street patterns, land use regulations, public spaces, transportation, etc.)

United Kingdom, Ministry of Town and Country Planning

The redevelopment of central areas. London, H.M. Stat. Office, 1947. (\$3.65 in Canada)

(The first major advisory manual incorporating the accumulated experience of the Ministry guiding the operation of the 1947 Act. Sets out the steps that local planners are expected to follow, using an unnamed town as the example. Aptly illustrated, and a mine of suggestions for those wanting to see principles worked out in a real case.)

Osborn, E. J.

Planning for large metropolitan areas; (talk given to Regional Plan Association of New York). Summarized in *Public Construction* No. 59 (June 1948). Washington, Federal Works Agency, 1948. ("In a democracy the public will never give anybody powers simply to plan or control anything, and leave it to them what use they make of these powers. There is no popular appeal in planning in the abstract . . . Not only must there be aims which go right home to the citizen, and engage his support or elicit his passionate demands; but at every stage of planning the working out of the aims will also need citizen guidance, citizen instruction, citizen inspiration. It is not a job that can ever be left wholly to elected people or experts.")

Dewhurst, J. Frederic, and associates

America's needs and resources. New York, Twentieth Century Fund (330 West 42 St.) 1947. (\$5.00).

(Shows in detail why authors expect continued technological progress, and reduced human toil—provided the U.S. can secure raw materials abroad at the rates at which domestic resources are being depleted now.)

Fitch, James Marston

American building: the forces that shape it. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1948. (History of new world architecture in terms of the societies that created it, written by an editor of *Architectural Forum*. Concludes with forceful suggestions for better building techniques and planning policy: "The opposition cannot stand the light of day; it resorts to straw men—regimentation, bureaucracy, statism become the battle-cries, when in reality the issues are cheaper electricity, better housing, more schools, improved soils.")

Museum of Modern Art (New York)

Two cities; planning in North and South America. New York, the Museum, 1947. (Graphic summary of last summer's exhibition of "Motor City" Brazil, and the Chicago South Side rehabilitation centering around the Michael Reese Hospital. Both the brand new town and the reclaimed slum area involve neighbourhood units for their solution.) (50 cents)

Pan American Union, Division of Labor and Social Information

Housing and Planning. (Occasional mimeo bulletins on housing and planning in the American Republics.) Washington, the Union, January 1946—

The Way Ahead Quarterly reconstruction review. The Hague, the Netherlands, Society Stichting Bouw. (Economic development, building research, industrial location, etc., in Holland.)

National Public Housing Conference

A housing program for now and later. Washington, the Conference, 1948. (A forceful statement prepared by some of America's leading housing authorities under the chairmanship of Catherine Bauer. Very valuable for discussion of Canadian housing policy. Available from Ottawa office of CPAC at 25 cents per copy.)

Manufacturers Life Ins. Co. Housing Research Section

Housing horizons No. 9: Garden apartments. Toronto, the Company, 1948. (Includes suggestions as to siting.)

Prairie Rural Housing Committee

Ten farm houses. (Preliminary plans and planning principles developed in the Planning Research Centre, School of Architecture, University of Manitoba, for the Committee sponsored by the Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Available from any of the sponsoring Governments or from Central Mortgage and Housing Corp.)

British Columbia, Rural Housing Advisory Committee

Repairs to the farm home. (Written by Morris Whiteman, edited by Frederic Lasserre and J. R. W. Young.) Vancouver, University of British Columbia, 1948. (Bulletin No. 101)

Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities

Report of the special committee on housing: 11th annual conference (Halifax 1948). Montreal, the Federation, 1948. (An excellent summary of the representations of many national bodies, including CPAC, and of the response or action taken in 1947-48 by our governments.)

Ontario, Department of Planning and Development, Community Planning Branch

Conference report: planning boards and committees of southwestern Ontario, held in London February 18-19, 1948. Toronto, the Department (on behalf of the Conference), 1948. (Topics: Establishing a planning area; what is an Official Plan? Urban zoning; Suburban zoning; Subdivision regulations; etc.)

Winnipeg, Metropolitan Plan

Annual report for the year 1947.

Winnipeg, Metropolitan Plan

Zoning greater Winnipeg (No. 6 of master plan reports. Preliminary, 1947).

Regina, Community Planning Committee

A thirty year program for development; Regina 1946-1976. Prepared by Town Planning Consultants Limited, Toronto. Regina, the Committee, 1947.

City of Windsor (Ont.) Planning Area Board and Chamber of Commerce

A joint study of industrial location: Windsor area; edited by Norah McMurray. Windsor, the Board, 1948. (Mimeo.)

City of Quebec Board of Trade

Brief on level railroad crossings, Quebec, the Board, 1948. (Mimeo.)

British Columbia, Department of Municipal Affairs

An Act to amend the Town Planning Act. Victoria, King's Printer, 1948.

(Major addition is Part IV, providing for the declaration of "Regional Planning Areas" by the Minister, and for the establishment and procedure to be followed by the "Regional Planning Board" for each such area.)

New York State, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Planning

Local planning and zoning; a manual of powers and procedures for citizens and government officials. Albany, the Department, 1946. (64 closely packed pages; the first half on the reasons for planning at municipal, county and regional levels; the second half on planning law and procedure at those levels in New York State.)

Westchester County in New York, Department of Planning

What the citizen expects of the planning board; information and suggestions for members of panels at Westchester Conference for Community Development, February 1948, White Plains, New York, the Department, 1948. (Mimeo.)

cpac bulletin board

Montreal, Thursdays from September 30 at 8.15
McGill University Arts Building

Redevelopment of Montreal

Series of Extension lectures on this and following Thursday Evenings, arranged by School of Architecture with sponsorship of Montreal Branch CPAC and other groups. (Inquire Director, Department of Extension, McGill University.)

Winnipeg, Friday-Saturday, October 1 and 2
Fort Garry Hotel

Prairie Regional Citizens' Planning Conference

Arranged by Manitoba Division, CPAC. Panels to be led by Planners from all across Canada on:

- Improvement of Smaller Communities
- Metropolitan Planning
- Prairie Farm Housing
- Rural Community Centres
- Regional Planning in the Prairies

(Inquire Conference Secretary, Metropolitan Plan, 605 Time Building, Winnipeg.)

Toronto, Thursday-Saturday, October 14-16
King Edward Hotel

Ontario Regional Citizens' Planning Conference

Arranged by Ontario Division, CPAC. A full program of discussion workshops for all interest:

- Public and Private Property Rights
- Work of the Toronto Planning Board
- Residential Development and Recreation Areas
- Planning Law in Ontario
- Planning the National Capital
- Planning Purposes and our Future

(Inquire of Miss L. Florence, 2 Sultan, St., Toronto.)

Toronto, Thursday, October 14 at 8.15 p.m.
King Edward Hotel

CPAC Second National Annual Meeting

Agenda: Council Election, By-law Amendments, Reports (See LAYOUT FOR LIVING Nos. 17 and 18.)

Your chance to say what you think about:

- CPAC's Organizational Pattern, Information Program, Relationship to Official Planning Agencies, Long-term Strategy.

(Inquire of National Office, CPAC, 56 Lyon St., Ottawa.)

Vancouver, Thursday-Friday, October 28 and 29
Georgia Hotel

B. C. Regional Citizens' Planning Conference

Arranged by B.C. Division, CPAC. Featuring leading Professional and civic spokesmen from the Canadian and American West Coast, as well as displays, models, films. Opportunity to discuss the problems of B.C.'s growing population, the use of her land and resources, and the meaning of the new Regional Planning legislation.

(Inquire of A. T. R. Campbell, Conference Chairman, Room 309, 626 West Pender St., Vancouver.)

CBC Trans-Canada Network, Friday, November 12

Citizens' Forum on Community Planning

Watch for further details of broadcast evening discussion on the pros and cons of public management of land use in the interests of those who live in communities large or small.

(Inquire National Secretary, Citizens' Forum, 310 Jarvis St., Toronto.)

planning notes

HUMPHREY CARVER Vice President of CPAC in 1947-48 has been appointed to take charge of the housing and planning research activities of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation at Ottawa. He has been a frequent contributor to LAYOUT FOR LIVING, and Convenor of the Information Committee of Council. He is joint author of a book on housing in greater Toronto, shortly to be published.

Dr. THOMAS ADAMS was appointed consultant in town planning to the Canadian Government a quarter of a century ago; his sons are following in his steps. Professor FREDERICK J. ADAMS of Boston has for some time been President of the American Institute of Planners. His brother JAMES ADAMS, County Planning Officer for Kent, will next month take office as President of the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain, of which their father was first President.

THE B.C. DIVISION OF CPAC in conjunction with the Vancouver Town Planning Commission mounted a very successful display at the Pacific National Exhibition during September.

IN NANAIMO B.C. a meeting was held recently between members of the Board of Trade and of the B.C. Division of CPAC with a view to forming a Nanaimo Branch. Further meetings are being arranged.

THE QUEBEC UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES in mid-September met at Murray Bay. CPAC at the Union's invitation presented a talk and films on the problems of the growing industrial towns of French Canada. At about the same time the appointment was announced of ROLAND BEDARD as Planning Officer of Quebec City; the local Branch of CPAC urged in an open letter to the City Council last June that an appointment be made.

AT THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS IN ZURICH of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, CPAC was represented by a small group of Members. We hope to print a fuller report in an early issue upon the discussions, which covered Housing Finance and Technique, Training Planners, Control of Land Value, and other problems of world-wide concern.

THE PLANNING AND TRANSPORTATION authorities in Toronto have presented an alternative scheme for marshalling mass-transit vehicles to minimize the impact of a city-wide need upon the residential district immediately affected. The search for an alternative solution and the appointment of a special consultant resulted from activity by local householders, including several CPAC Members.

LAYOUT FOR LIVING is published the the Community Planning Association of Canada to promote interest in the planning of our communities. Material herein may be reprinted for similar purposes, if the original source is acknowledged.

a report on the association's year 1947-48

During the year which closed on August 31st, your Council has met three times. Its Minutes, which have been circulated to Divisional Secretaries, contain the record of the Association's progress during our second year. That progress has been substantial, and the present report can give only the barest outlines of it.

With the broad guidance of Council, the work of the Association has been directed in greater detail by the Executive Committee and the other Committees of Council. These have to do with Organization, Membership, Information, Nominations and our By-laws; some of them have formed during the year more specialized sub-committees. The report of the Constitution Committee is comprised in the amendments to the By-laws which will be proposed for adoption at our 1948 Annual Meeting on October 16; (the text of the amendments appeared in *Layout for Living* No. 17, page 9). The work of the other committees is summarized herein.

The efforts of the Association have again been made possible financially through a grant from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, as well as by assistance from some Provincial governments, by subscriptions from Members and sale of informational materials. Endeavour is continuing to have the Association regarded officially as an educational body, and therefore 'charitable' for taxation purposes; the final decision in this regard will be announced in due course. An abbreviated financial statement for the year is appended below; it is subject to verification by the Association's Auditors.

Organization and Membership

During the year the number of Divisions has increased to six. This means that the great majority of our Members are now organized to act as citizens in Provincial units on planning matters. It also means there are potential instruments for such action by almost all Canadians.

Four of the Divisions have been able during the year to engage full-time or part-time staff to assist in their work. With the tangible Provincial government aid lent in some areas, these new Divisional facilities will greatly enhance the effectiveness of the Association as a whole. They will free the Division that enjoys them to undertake projects of its own choosing, and will consolidate the lines of communication between our units in the field. Your Council looks in the coming year to see the remaining three (or with Newfoundland four) Provinces organized, and to see a substantial increase in the resources available to all the Divisions, both in Membership revenue and in essential public and private grants.

Our stated goal early in the year for the organization of local Branches was to establish one in each city where there is a Planning Commission. This goal remains far ahead of us; for of the score of English-speaking cities in Canada of over 30,000 persons, only one lacks such an official planning body. In other words, the greater

number of cities and towns in Canada now show sufficient official interest in their physical development to have taken the first steps indicated by their Provincial Planning Acts. It cannot yet be said that organized auxiliary citizen activity has come abreast of official action. Your Council believes that this situation can best be dealt with upon local instigation and with local initiative. Provincial and national offices provide the services applicable from a distance (and with maturing organization and increasing resources these will expand); but the key contributions to public understanding of planning and public participation in it remain to be made by groups within the local communities.

For this reason Council has from the beginning returned a major part of the fee revenue, and given aid in other ways, to the Divisions. (Since January 1st 1948, the whole amounts of fees received in Provinces where Divisions are organized have been returned to those Divisions.) During the present year Council has also distributed thousands of leaflets in both languages outlining the aims of the Association and the terms of Membership. The number of Members has shown slow but steady growth to over 500; and your Council now proposes through By-law amendments to make more flexible arrangements to induce interested people to join the Association.

Conferences

Following the first National Conference on Community Planning held in Montreal in October 1947, the Association is sponsoring a series of regional Citizens' Planning Conferences. Those in Nova Scotia and Québec have been held with marked success; arrangements are now complete for conferences in the Prairies, Ontario and British Columbia, to be held early in the new season of activities. By means of such conferences the Association is securing wide press and radio attention to planning matters, and especially to the problems and prospects of those centres where the conferences take place. Renowned speakers from this country and abroad contribute through these gatherings to Canadian understanding of the purposes and methods of community planning. Such conferences therefore constitute a valuable complement in the pursuit of our object to the planning ideas we project in print.

The Association has also been represented this year at a wide variety of meetings sponsored by other groups. Your Officers and staff have been privileged to speak for the Association at a dozen national conventions and at one international gathering in the United States. It has not been possible at the national office to record all the regional and local sessions in which CPAC was represented; but it is certain that their number was considerable.

Information

The devolution of organizational responsibilities upon the growing Divisions and Branches has left the national office freer to exercise its more fitting function: the preparation and distribution of multiple information materials. Over 100,000 pieces have been sent out from Ottawa to date; they include ten more regular issues

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annual report —from page five of *Layout for Living* and the first four issues of its younger sister publication *Urbanisme*. These are distributed to all Members of the Association and to other agencies that have made tangible contributions to our work, as in submitting their own publications for our use. The bulletins are also sent to a number of agencies and persons who share in the formulation of national or local physical development policies; this is done to secure some reflection of the Association's views in those policies. For schools, libraries and others wishing to have our information service, but not able to participate directly in our activities, the bulletin is now made available upon subscription of little more than the cost of production.

The national office has as well prepared a series of separate pamphlets on community planning and housing, the first of which appeared at the end of the year under review; it will shortly be followed by others. In addition, the national office has purchased modest stocks of some inexpensive publications on planning matters prepared by other Canadian and foreign agencies; these are resold to Members and Member groups at cost.

A few Divisions and Branches have during the year under review published their own material; a particularly useful item of this kind is the mimeographed regional or local digest of press clippings on matters of concern to Members. Such material is often of only limited interest outside the region, and is unduly expensive to collect separately on a national scale.

The national office, in its turn, has been able to assist writers, speakers and others during the year to incorporate planning information in their projects. Officers and Members of the Association have had several opportunities to speak upon planning over the radio, to national and local audiences, in English and French. The extension of the information on planning matters available to your headquarters, by exchange arrangements and otherwise, has been reflected in all these services.

Film and film-strip material on planning has been purchased this year by the Association for the use of Branches and other groups holding meetings on planning. The National Film Board and the National Film Society have co-operated with the Association in the appraisal of existing films and in the preparation of film lists. The advice of the Association has been sought on the production and utilization of new planning films. Most Branch and regional meetings of CPAC have featured such films. We may look forward to wider use of this helpful medium, and particularly to the production of more planning films conceived in Canadian terms.

The Association has purchased or sponsored the transcontinental circulation of three planning displays of varying size and purpose. Steps are now being taken to secure distribution in Canada of additional display material produced here and abroad. The design of the pages of *Layout for Living* and *Urbanisme* continues to be done with an eye to their use to enliven discussions on planning among small groups.

In addition to the generalized planning information presented by CPAC in print, on the air, in films and exhibits, many more specific suggestions are spread by delegations, individual conversations, study groups and correspondence. These are operative week by week from Victoria to Halifax; the creative opportunities so offered to every Member, and the cumulative influence so wielded by the Association as a whole, are of an importance not to be overlooked. Without distorting the picture of our progress, it may be noted that in less than two years the Association has succeeded in establishing itself to a degree in Canada and abroad as a useful source of information on all Canadian planning subjects except those of exclusive concern to professional specialists.

Conclusion

Since September of 1947 your Association has thus widened the scope of its undertakings. Based on a vision of what we can do—and on confidence that we shall do it—the federal government has further equipped the national office to serve those undertakings. Similar developments are now occurring in some Divisions. No-one, however, is clearer than are the staff members on one fact: that the essential power of this voluntary Association lies in the will and persistence of those who as groups give of their own time to its activities. The vigour with which volunteer endeavour is manifested in the Council, the Divisions and Branches, and among the Membership at large is the sure measure of the potentialities of CPAC. The effort has been positively kindled by the cordiality with which it has been aided by federal and provincial planning agencies, local planning authorities, educational bodies, and by the newly formed Institute of Professional Town Planners. A word of personal gratitude should be added for the hospitality which the staff has been accorded in every part of the country visited and on my own part, for the devotion the staff has given to its tasks.

Events have steadily confirmed the worth of the object of the Association; the same events have usually shown that substantial attainment of that object entails an almost unending campaign. This is true of all adult education effort oriented to citizen activity; it is doubly true of community planning, where sound progress is made only as our public authorities at all levels, and our experts in countless details, are encouraged by public demand and public vision to be steadfast in their complex duties. Simple, rapid achievement is possible in almost no part of this field. The reshaping of our communities involves some very stubborn realities, and we laymen must first of all take the measure of their stubbornness. It can be seen that to succeed will require organization, resources and a strategy conceived not in terms of months nor years, but of decades. The attainment of decent physical environments for all Canadians calls for no less. It is worth no less.

Respectfully submitted,
Alan H. Armstrong,
Executive Director and Secretary Treasurer

summer school
in land subdivision



From the 31st of May to the 9th of June this year, some forty planning and housing officers from points in Eastern Canada met at Macdonald College near Montreal to take a summer course in Land Subdivision. The course was arranged by the School of Architecture of McGill University, and directed by Professor Harold Spence-Sales of that School.

The School was opened by the Hon. Bona Dussault, Minister of Municipal Affairs of Québec. He observed

PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1st, 1947 to August 31st, 1948

RECEIPTS

Grants from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	\$32,000.00
Membership Fees Received	1,125.37
Other Income (Conference, sale of pamphlets, etc.) ..	956.89
Balance as at August 31st, 1947	3,393.68
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$37,775.94

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and Art Work	\$7,790.48
Salaries (January 1st, 1948 to August 31st, 1948) ..	6,445.23
Grants to Provincial Divisions and Recoverable Fees Payable	2,932.00
Travelling Expenses	2,060.59
Sundry Expenses	1,879.34
Postage	410.00
Office Supplies	359.88
Freight, telephone, telegraph, etc.	304.86
Membership Fees Payable to other Associations ..	116.67
Exchange	23.79
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$22,352.81

that a very high priority must be given to the provision of worthy housing accommodation for the population of the Province.

Those attending the Course were given the opportunity to inspect a number of land subdivisions and housing projects in the Montreal area, and to visit the town planning Department of the City of Montreal. The members of the Course had presented to them a wide range of material dealing with the law of subdivision, public utilities, standards in the provision of open spaces and of communal facilities in the residential area, comparative standards in other countries, etc.

They were then given the opportunity to propose subdivision schemes for a tract of land not far from Macdonald College, working out upon it the physical standards previously agreed to. The students were grouped in teams, each representing a variety of experiences, from land surveying to rental housing administration. The schemes were worked out upon sand-tables devised at 50 feet to the inch to represent the topography of the tract under study. Great enthusiasm was shown for this direct approach to the solution of subdivision and other physical planning problems. The School of Architecture at McGill should be encouraged to arrange further opportunities for intensive joint study of common planning problems. Members of business and professional groups need not thereafter find it too difficult to imagine what can be the other fellows' contributions to better living-places.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Please type or print in block letters)

First names—
please underline that commonly used) (Last Name)

(Number) (Street) (Post Office) (Province)

Please ACCEPT } {ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP (\$3.00)
RENEW } {SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP (\$25.00)

for the year beginning on this date, and send me ten issues of LAYOUT FOR LIVING during that period.

DATE: 19

SIGNED.....
(If for organization, please say what office you hold)

As of January 1st 1948 all membership fees received from provinces where Divisions are established are put at the disposal of those Divisions.

Please make cheques or money orders payable at par to: COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOC. OF CANADA 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa.